

The Washington Times

Entered as second class matter at the Post office at Washington, D. C.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Including Sundays)

By the Washington Times Company, THE MUNSEY BUILDING, Penna. Ave.

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R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary.

C. H. POPE, Treasurer.

One Year (Including Sunday), \$1.50.

Six months, \$1.75. Three months, \$1.00.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1916.

THE GUN TOTER

Major Raymond W. Pullman, Superintendent of Police, makes a highly sane and timely recommendation concerning restrictions on the carrying of firearms in the District.

He suggests that application must be made for permits to carry firearms, that a period elapse before acting on such applications, so that the character of the applicants may be investigated, and that recent pictures and records of persons carrying firearms be kept on file.

There would be no hardship in all this to those having a legitimate reason for having revolvers. On the whole there is no reason why the average citizen should be in possession of weapons when he is helping pay a police force to carry them for him.

This country is so new and the traditions of the gun-toting frontiersman remain with us. When we establish a police force like that in Washington the District resident no longer, as a rule, need trouble about firearms. For the most part the only result of the promiscuous ownership of weapons will be accident and crime. Even should the owner of the weapon be law-abiding he never can be sure into whose hands his weapon may fall.

HOW FRANCE ORGANIZES ITS WOMEN WORKERS

As the manhood of France has been combed closer and closer for soldiers to fill the gaps in the lines, the womanhood has been more and more pressed into industry. It is only since the demands for soldiers became most insistent that the greatest increase has been recorded in the number of women in industry.

So late as July, 1915, when the war was a year old, it was reported that only about 30,000 women were employed in munitions and like factories. Today the number is declared to be a million. The minister for munitions, M. Thomas, is planning to increase this number very fast. He has organized a system under which every man whose work can possibly be taken over by a woman will be relieved. After that, the military authorities will lose little time providing him with a job; only, in France, it is a thousand-to-one shot that the relieved man will go hunting for the job in the trenches before it comes looking for him. That's the way with these decadent French.

The women workers have taken over practically the whole business of making shells up to the 120-millimeter caliber. Above that, the materials are too heavy for the average woman to handle them. The work of the women proves excellent in quality. The most expert kinds of work, requiring long training to delicate processes and careful individual judgment, is still left to men, because it has been impossible to train a sufficient number of women to do it. But on the other hand the close subdivision of labor processes makes it possible for utterly unskilled people quickly to learn and perform the particular operation to which he or she is assigned, and to become highly skilled.

French women surely are coming into recognition on their merits as producers. A woman is paid exactly the same wage as a man doing the same work; that rule is universal in France now. Both in public and private employment, the rule also is that first consideration shall be given to widows of soldiers; then to wives and dependents. Nurseries have been established in connection with factories of all kinds, in which children can be left by their mothers during working hours. Every detail has been arranged to insure the comfort and protect the health of the women.

HOLLAND AND THE U-BOATS

News from The Hague as to the attitude of the Dutch nation toward submarines of belligerents is of special interest at this time, when the unexpected trip of the U-53 to Newport and its subsequent raids on shipping are still fresh in mind.

Holland's stand is open to no doubt or equivocation. Belligerent warships or vessels acting as such are prohibited from access to Dutch ports except under stress of weather or damage. The result of this stand is that since the war began a German submarine and a British submarine found in Dutch territorial waters have been interned.

Had the U-53 put into a Dutch port instead of into an American port it may be presumed it would have been detained there. This is the policy which the allies would have this country adopt, but which

the Administration has refused to adopt.

Under the Administration's view of the matter, the U-53 was allowed to come and go as any other belligerent warship, and following its visitation to Newport was the train of sinkings of belligerent and neutral vessels just off the coast of this country.

The United States Government, at least in this Administration, has committed itself so completely as to the treatment of a war submarine on the same basis as another warship, that it is unlikely to face about. But there is a phase of the submarine problem, if the visit of the U-53 is to be followed by the visit of a German submarine flotilla, which the Government cannot ignore.

Whatever the technical law on the subject, this country cannot sit still if there is to be a submarine war waged on this side of the Atlantic on a great scale. Under a virtual blockade of American ports, with the railroads declaring embargoes, business uncertain, and thousands thrown out of work, with what would amount for the time to a paralysis of shipping and of export and import trade, it would be difficult if not impossible for the Government to sit still.

It would have to give serious consideration to some method of getting relief. Unless Germany willingly withdrew her submarines from the vicinity of the American coast there would be a controversy with unlimited possibilities.

The lull in the operations of the U-53 or any other German submarines on this side of the Atlantic, since the sinkings which immediately followed the Newport visit, leads, of course, to the hope that the latest submarine crisis is past. That is, nothing has been heard lately of the U-53 and opinion in some well-informed quarters is that the vessel has been headed back to Germany by her commander.

Whether this is true will doubtless speedily be disclosed, inasmuch as the Adriatic and other vessels with valuable cargoes, including, according to reports, much munitions, have set out for Europe.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The annual report of the trustees of the Public Library points out just what The Times has contended on many occasions, that the Library is one of the anomalies of Washington's institutions.

Here is a city making great strides toward becoming the educational center of this country. It has universities, colleges, and private schools of highest rank, and in laboratories, Government libraries, departmental scientific bureaus, it has facilities unexcelled for research work of students. Likewise it has residing here scientists of world-wide renown, and experts upon nearly every conceivable subject.

With all this it can point to an expenditure for Public Library maintenance less than that of all but seventeen of 204 American cities with which it is comparable.

The Public Library, one hastes to add, is not a discredited to the city, even if the amount expended for it is. By some means it has managed to perform a vital service, getting its books into circulation, building up picture, and map, and reference, and periodical and newspaper clipping collections, and extending its aid to schools, settlement houses, and to scores of other institutions.

It has accomplished this work with a poorly paid staff, under the direction of an able executive who is paid less for his service than almost any other head of a similar library in the country.

Isn't it high time that Washington had a Public Library maintained by an adequate appropriation and equipped to do the work it has shown itself capable of performing—work for which this country has expressed a demand?

PARENTS MUST PREACH SAFETY FIRST

Almost every day there is a "safety first" lesson in the newspapers. A life crushed out here, a limb broken there, a skull fractured—are daily occurrences.

Children too frequently are victims of such accidents and almost invariably the grieving parents must bear a large share of the blame. These parents remember how they stole rides on lumbering farm wagons, and they fail to compare such an escapade, dangerous enough, with the attempt of a youngster of today to hang on behind an automobile or wagon in a street made dangerous by speeding automobiles.

The use of roller skates has enhanced the danger. Children not only try to ride on vehicles, but they cling to automobiles and street cars and roll along on their skates.

The police have a right to arrest children who do any of these dangerous things. But the parents probably would be the first to complain of any such procedure. Major Pullman has announced that he does not wish to make arrests if the police can stop the practice in any other way.

The schools already are doing their part, various organizations

are trying to promulgate warnings in public places, but the burden of teaching children to avoid such dangers rests ultimately with the parents.

Major Pullman recalls how little even a warning from the police may accomplish. Some time ago a policeman explained to two youngsters who were trying to steal a ride the dangers of their attempt. Half an hour later they attempted it again and one was injured.

It takes more time than the chance warning of policemen to keep children from doing many things in the streets which menace their lives.

HUGHES' POSITION ON THE LUSITANIA

Mr. Hughes cannot be accused of avoiding the issue as to what he would have done had he been President when the Lusitania was sunk. This question was put to him at Louisville last night by a Democrat who started out to heckle him.

Mr. Hughes declared the path of peace was the path of self-respect; that he would have had the State Department equipped at the beginning in such fashion as "to command the respect of the world;" that he would so have conducted affairs in Mexico as to show that our words meant peace and good will but at the same time protection to lives and property of Americans; that he would have seen to it that "strict accountability" meant just what it said, and, these things having been seen to, the Lusitania would never have been sunk.

Who can doubt that a firm and vigorous policy in the State Department, backed by the President, from the very outset would have saved this country from the dishonor of the outrages to Americans in Mexico, or who can measure the value of the words "strict accountability" proceeding from an Administration that the world knew would live up to them?

President Wilson and the Democratic leaders have made the charge that if the Republicans should win, the country would be plunged in war. Yet all history shows a firm and courageous policy has avoided war rather than brought it on and that vacillation and uncertainty have bred wars time without number.

Andrew Jackson did not permit a war between the States. That calamity was assured by the policy of a Buchanan. Nor was there any war under Grover Cleveland's regime over the Venezuelan affair. Wars grow out of weakness and not out of national firmness and self-respect.

Is it conceivable that a Secretary of State under Mr. Hughes would have been open to the charge of intimating to the Austrian ambassador that this country did not mean all that it said apropos of submarine attacks?

P. O. LEAGUE FAVORS SATURDAY HOLIDAY

Government Employees Name Officers for Organization.

Formal announcement was made today of the choice of officers by the National League of Government Employees. T. C. Sullivan was elected president; P. F. Smith, vice president; W. I. Deglan, secretary; T. V. Burne, treasurer; D. F. Garvey, financial secretary; and J. A. Smithson, representative on the national board.

The election was held at a meeting of the organization last night at the Manhattan Hotel. In addition to choosing officers resolutions were adopted endorsing the plan for the extension of the Saturday half holiday in the Government service and pledging support to the Postoffice laborers in their efforts to secure better pay and better working conditions.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON TODAY

Today.

Meeting, Brightwood Citizens' Association, Brightwood School, 3 p. m.

Meeting, Central Association, Boy's Department of the Y. M. C. A., 373 G street northwest, 7:30 p. m.

Meeting, Chillum Castle and Woodburn Citizens' Association, in Woodburn School, 8 p. m.

Lecture, Rev. A. H. Zimmerman, First Congregational Church, 3:30, 8 and 9 p. m.

Meeting, Women's Alliance of All Souls' Church, in church parlors, Fourteenth and L streets northwest, 8 p. m.

Meeting, committee on a law protecting the nation's flag of the Washington Board of Trade, in headquarters, 12 p. m.

Mass meeting to discuss the Administration's attitude toward labor conditions, with addresses by President Samuel Gompers and officers of the railroad Brotherhoods, National Rifles' Armory, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Wilson-Marshall Democratic League, New Exhibit, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Hope Lodge, No. 29, Eureka, No. 4, Capitol, No. 12, Order of Eastern Stars, Takoma, No. 13, Cathedral, No. 14.

Old Fellows—Central, No. 3, and Metropolitan, No. 16, Phoenix, No. 28, business; Home Association quarterly meeting, 233 N street northwest, Rebekah—Martha Washington, No. 3, Grand Visitation; Dorcas, No. 4, business.

Visitors of Pythias—Byrassians, No. 10; Rathbone-Superior, Rathbone, No. 8, Pythian Sisters.

Amusements.

New National-Laurette Taylor, in "The Harp of Life," 8:15 p. m.

Belasco—A. J. Jensen, in "Robinson Crusoe," 8:15 p. m.

Follies—"The Girl Without a Chance," 8:15 p. m.

Kodaks—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Gaiety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Leaves' Columbia—Photoplays, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Garden—Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Strand—Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Casino—Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Georgetown dinner, University Club, 7:30 p. m.

Old Fellows—Canton Washington, No. 1, Patriotic—Milant, drill and social.

Don Marquis' Column

The Fall Guy.

When Adam ate an apple, all the world shared his depravity—Later, when Newton saw one fall, Man realized life's gravity—With fates and falls man ever grapples As sure as God made little apples.

Mr. J. H. Smellie is a chemist at Hammondsport, N. Y., so Musty tells us.

This is the time to seek out the proper officials and—borrowing a bit of phraseology from the movies—Register Alert Citizenship.

De Profundis * * Clamavi.

"The clam is a mystery to the United States food experts. Very little is known of its habits."—News item.

Oh, clam! Inscrutable, mysterious, weird!

Alas, we don't know how you spend your nights.

You dissipate—that when one bites

Tis, tuscious, raw, 'tis greatly to be feared

One laps up germs whereby digestion's cheered

And pains arise. Oh, is it really true

You tango day and night, with damaged, blue,

Flotsam unwholesome gumming up your beard?

But, no! I'll not believe that you are such

As rabid food experts say; I'll take

A chance and say you gobble up as much

Of you as I can get, raw, chowder, hake,

Or steamed; e'en Patties (reckless, that I am!)

I'm fond of you, oh, silent, subtle clam.

—H. W.

The Thoughts of Hermoine.

Don't these autumn days make one feel delightfully alive?

And yet there's a hint of melancholy in the air, too, if you get what I mean . . . as Tennyson says. Or was it Keats?

Anyhow, it was one of the Victorians. Of course, I know the Victorians have quite gone out . . . along with hoop-skirts and the atomic theory, and all those other quaint, charming old things . . . but I love to think of them yet, don't you, and sigh over them? It is like dropping a tear into a chat on hands in some romantic old attic, you know, all filled with somebody's wedding clothes and scented with lavender . . . if you get what I mean.

And in our hurried modern life I don't think we pause often enough to drop a tear, do you?

The age lacks Poise!

It was only the other day that the realization came to me afresh that the age lacks Poise.

I was visiting a mission in which I am interested . . . Oh, yes, I'm keeping up with my Sociological Work, although it doesn't stir one's Emotional Consciousness at this time of year nearly so much as it does when the weather gets quite cold . . . visiting missions doesn't.

Well, I was visiting this mission just at the time when they were feeding a couple of the Lower Classes * * * I'd never seen it before . . . really, it was almost indescribable . . .

I said to one person who was attacking a bowl of soup in the most primitive way, if you get what I mean:

"My good man, you lack Poise! How can you be so absolutely lacking in Poise?"

Really, seeing them gulp and bolt their food made me almost determine to give up some of my Charities this winter . . . I'll still send a check now and then, of course.

But a person with my sensitive organization can scarcely afford to expose her Personality to such Influences.

And, bolting and gulping that way, how do they know whether the Proteins and Calories and all those things are going to act right? * * * The Lower Classes are so reckless with their food!

Although it may be Calories instead of Calories. We took up Culinary Chemistry one winter—my Little Group of Modern Thinkers, you know—in quite a serious way.

But we hadn't gone far with the Cause when our Cooks began quitting us. Always ungrateful!

How little the unselfish devotion of us Leaders in Thought is appreciated by the Massees!

Devotion! Devotion! What would the world be without Devotion? Every night before I retire I ask myself: "Have I Devoted myself today? Or have I failed?"

The sun-god stooped from out the sky to kiss the flushing sea.

While all the winds of all the world made jocund melody;

The night came hurrying up to hide the lovers with her tent;

The governed thunders, rank on rank, stood mute with wonderment.

The sallow moon, the jealous moon, leaned from the firmament—

And all the curious, early stars came peering forth to see

What mighty nuptials shook the world with such an ecstasy.

Whereas the sun-god left the sky to mingle with the sea.

Stickwell & Co., P. C. L., assures us, are mulgrave manufacturers.

French Without a Struggle.

It fills my trembling heart with joy

Where'er the phone call is pour moi.

—Bunt.

Dr. B—, a Unitarian friend of ours, won't even allow the lock on the doors of his church to be lubricated with the well known Three-In-One brand of oil.

DON MARQUIS.



U. S.: Mr. President, It's a Miracle How These People Keep Out of War Without You!"

President's Stand On Sectionalism

Any man who revives the issue of sectionalism in this country is unworthy of the confidence of the nation. He shows himself a provincial; he shows that he himself does not know the various sections of his own country; he shows that he has shut his own heart up in a little province, and that those who do not seek the special interests of that province are to him sectionalists, while he alone is national. That is the depth of anti-patriotic feeling.

Now, my fellow-citizens, we have had time and opportunity until the present to do pretty much what we wanted in America and to do different things in different parts of America. But just so soon as this great European war is over, America has got to stand for one thing and only one thing in the world, and she must be ready with united force. We can't play with the elements of our life any more.

Creating Unconquerable Force.

And that is my interest in good words, for, my fellow citizens, my present interest is chiefly in the nationalization of America. We have created a great people. At least, if I may put it so, we have brought together all the elements, all the component parts, all the necessary characters and industries and material resources of a great nation, and we suddenly find we are face to face with the problem of assembling these elements in the sense in which the mechanic assembles parts of a machine, and having assembled those elements, to put them together for the creation of an unconquerable force to which the world hereafter shall look for most of its forward impulse, for most of its ideal principles, for most of its example in the practice of liberty.

Purpose of America.

America came into existence, my fellow citizens, not in order to show the world the most notable example of how to accumulate wealth, but in order to show the way to mankind in every part of the world to justice and freedom and liberty. So that the words I want you to carry in your mind in connection with this good roads cause are these:

First—Nationalization, getting all the fibers of this great people united in a single organism.

Second—Mobilization, getting them so related to each other, so co-ordinated, so organized, so united, that when they move, they move as a single great, irresistible, conquering force.

Third—The word that I want you to consider is the word that I suppose affords the key to doing these things. That word is the word co-operation.

I wish that each one of us could fix in his mind the difference between the way we have been trying to do things and the way we ought to do things. We have been trying to do things by combination, by setting off one powerful group against another, by setting up groups in particular industries or spheres of our life with the purpose of excluding all other groups, or by the power or by the method of their destroying competition. That is not the way to build a nation together. The way to build it is to build it up into warring elements.

"Good Signs in the Air."

Instead of exclusive combinations, I want to see universal co-operation. There are good signs in the air. Have you not noticed how almost every great industry, every great profession, every year holds a congress of some sort?

Why, even the advertising men, who we thought were the shrewdest competitors in America, have a national association in which they co-operate. For what purpose? For the purpose of getting ahead of each other? No. For the purpose of guiding one another and setting up standards, and the chief standard they have adopted is the word "Truth."

And so, in profession after profession, men are getting together by way of co-operation instead of by way of mutual destruction. I hold this to be a happy omen. I see the growth in America of this conception of solidarity of the interest of each being the interest of all and the in-

terest of all. There is one field in which we are particularly sluggish in respect of this. I mean the relations between capital and labor. Nothing can be for the interest of capital that is not in the interest of labor, and nothing can be in the interest of labor which is not in the interest of capital.

"Society Is Jury; I Am Counsel."

If men want to get rich, they must have human relationships with those who help them to get rich. That is a lesson that men have been exceedingly slow to learn, slower than any other lesson of co-operation in America. I pray God that their eyes may be opened and they may see that the future of this country lies in their co-operation, open, candid, cordial, and not in their antagonism, and that if they will once get together and plan in the same spirit the same things, the industry of America will go forward by leaps and bounds such as we never yet have conceived.

I want to leave a very solemn thought in your minds. America now is about to experience her rebirth. We have been making America in pieces for the sake of the pieces. Now we have got to construct her entire, for the sake of the whole and for the sake of the world, because, when we are united, there is a task ahead for us for which we must be very soberly prepared.

I have said, and shall say again, that when the great European war is over, it will be the duty of America to join with the other nations of the world in some kind of league for the maintenance of peace.

Now, America was not a party to this war, and the only terms to which we will be admitted to a league, almost all the other powerful members of which were engaged in the war and made infinite sacrifices when we apparently made none, are the only terms which we desire, namely, that America shall not stand for national aggression, but shall stand for the just conceptions and bases of peace, for the competitions of merit alone, and for the generous rivalry of liberty. From President Wilson's speech at Indianapolis.

Home Club Lays Plans For an Active Season

A program of entertainments, increased educational facilities, and the extension of the co-operative buying system is ahead of the Home Club, comprising employees of the Interior Department.

The Home Club is endeavoring to solve the high cost of living problem through a system of co-operative buying. J. A. P. Farnham has been recently engaged as business manager of the Home Club, and the club now handles almost any order from a member. Two delivery wagons are maintained and the club member may purchase through the club management anything from a dozen eggs to a barrel of flour. The club purchases in large quantities and members estimate that from 5 to 10 per cent may be saved by co-operative buying.

System Finds Favor.

Club members say today that the co-operative buying system is gradually finding favor among the membership, and Mr. Farnham is expected materially to increase the output of the club "commissary" as the Home Club enters upon the fourth year of its activity.

The success of this department in the Home Club, said Mr. Farnham, on assuming the duties of business manager, "rests with the housewife in a large degree, and it is only by real co-operation with the manager that you will be able to receive the benefits that may be obtained. The cost of taking orders and delivering the goods is one of the problems to be met. Let us get together so that we may develop plans which may soon accomplish the splendid object for which the co-operative department of the club was formed."

October attractions are announced today, following the opening reception at the club rooms Wednesday evening, and

GREAT SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE FOR CAPITAL

Grand Commander Moore Makes Promise at Annual Banquet of Order.

Washington will soon have a temple to Masonry, where the local Scottish Rite Masons will assemble, and which will not be surpassed even by the great Masonic edifice on Sixteenth street, according to a speech made by Grand Commander George Flemming Moore, of the Ancient and Accepted Order of Scottish Rites, at their annual banquet in the Ebbitt Hotel, last night.

The banquet marked the anniversary of the dedication of the Temple of Solomon in Jerusalem upon which traditions of Masonry are centered. Throughout the United States, similar celebrations were held by Scottish Rite Masons.

Mr. Moore's Promise.

"Washington is rapidly becoming the mecca of Freemasonry of the United States," said Mr. Moore, "and I am going to be personally responsible for the pledge that every Scottish Rite Mason in the country will contribute toward the building of a temple to this order which will not be surpassed even by the temple to national Masonic allegiance which now stands at Sixteenth and S streets northwest."

In accordance with the principles of Scottish Rite, Mr. Moore stated the temple would be built in Doric architecture, and will be worthy of the order to which it shall be a temple.